AMUSEMENTS.

SOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs. WALLACK' —Seif. Matinee on Saturday. FIBLO'S GARDEN—Arrah na Pogue. CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 1813 and

WOOD'S MUSEUM-Atternoon, Perhahow-man and Founding. Evening, Latin Rooks.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 25d st. and 5th av.—East Lyme. Matine Saturday.

BOWERY THEATRE-Sixteen String Jack, Three Fast Men &c.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1869.

Terms of the Sun. DATE. Per year to mail subscribes

REMI-WEEKLY, per year

Ten copies to one address..... Twenty copies to one addres fly copies to one address

menre insertion they must be handed in before Vo'cloc

The Herald in the Wrong. City and County of New York, ss : Lawrence 8. Karc, of said cits, neing duly sworn, deposes and mys: That he is one of the writers and reporters employed upon the New York Sun newspaper; that by the direction of the editor of said newspaper, he sailed, on the 6th day of August, 1869, upon Dr. James Crone, one of the members of the Metrepolitan Board of Health, at his residence, No. 111 Pacific street, Brooklyn. Deponent, at this interview, exhibited to Dr. Crane an editorial article published p the New York Herald of August 6th, 1869, con mining a statement of a speech purporting to have been made by the said Dr. Crane in a meeting of the Board of Health, held on the 4th of August, 1:69, is regard to a report concerning the affairs of the Board, previously published in THE SUN; that deowing words, which the editor of the Herald attri boods of the report very much in keeping with the That Dr. Crane read this sentence carefully aloud, Such a sentence as that never passed and then said my lips. I would scorn to say it."

LAWRENCE S. KANE. Eworn to before me this 6th day of Angust, 1869. A. M. SOTELDO, Jr., Notary Public.

The Republican Party of this City. Some of the Republicans in this city who are out of office, and do not see any chance of getting in either under the Federal Administration or the various Commissions heretofore created by Republican State administrations, have turned reformers. They propose to reorganize the party. This is well, for it needs reorganization as much as the South needed reconstruction after the suppression of the rebellion.

The party has been so managed in this city that the Democratic majority has gone on increasing year by year till it has well nigh engulfed the last remnant of it. The main object which its leaders have had in view has seemed to be to split themselves into small factions, for the purpose of quarrelling over the Federal and State spoils, to the very great disgust of those who had the real interests of the party at heart, and whose patriotic and centlemanly instincts raised them above these petty and selfish squabiles.

The Republicans of the city have shown no skill in winning popularity by the casiest of expedients. The great mass of men form their opinions of the character of a party by the kind of men it places in nomination for important trusts. Tried by this standard, what sort of a figure has the party in the metropolis cut for the last seven or eight years? With scarcely a hope of electing anypublicana migh tandidates whom our most respectable cititens would have deemed it an honor to vote Have they done so? On the contrary, with a few honorable exceptions, have not their nominees been the appropriate figurebeads of the quarrelling factions which have brought the party into disrepute and have done so much to reduce it to a beggarly mi-

Reorganization is, indeed, a necessity; but the public will have no confidence in any movement to that end which merely parade before it a lot of names which have become backneved, and which are suspected of hav ing turned reformers because they have been beaten at their own game. To be effective, a new organization must originate under un questionable suspices, and be conducted by men who enjoy the confidence of the public

But even if the party in this city should be reconstructed with the greatest success, how can it maintain a strong front here so long as the temperance legislation of the State makes a vast Democratic majority ab solutely certain?

False Social Distinctions.

The love of display of the showy idlers at fashionable watering places presents a startling contrast to the retirement and modesty of the industrious working classes of the country. Our skilful engineers, artisans, mechanies, and the vast body of the people engaged in honorable and laborious occurs tions, are both amused and disgusted with the carnivals of our pretentious de nothings. Yet it is unfortunately too true. that the consequence of their moderation is a neglect and want of esteem, from which their intrinsic merit ought to, but does not protect them.

The growing fashion of making a great account only of those women who are gorge ously dressed, and who stalk about like mov ing millinery and jewelry shops, is positively unjust to those women who are distinguished by their culture and their virtues, but who shrink from the public gaze, and still more from seeking admiration by dress and personal display. No doubt all American women possess in some degree the love of finery, but most of them have at the same time all the advantages of culture and refinement of thought and feeling. As regards our men, we know how many of them are devoted to mechanics, agriculture, and other kinds of useful toil. Their faculties are all nobly employed, and their honest labor improves the condition of their families, and at the same time increases the wealth of the nation. Such women and such men deserve to occupy the most exalted place in our society.

Yet, after all, the sterling and vigorous

smoothness of diction and manners displayed | Lightning is also attracted by a rapid current by the butterflies of fashion. There is no of air; and hence it is unsafe to allow a reason why women or men hard at work all day should not sink the shop in the evening, and devote themselves to making the sons have lost their lives through neglect in same graceful figure in society as the idlers | reference to this. or the flunkeys who have been busy all day long preparing their toilets or dyeing their mechanic needs only to be a little softened by cultivation of thought and feeling, to be in- load of hay at Rochester last week. finitely superior to the counterfeit dandles or the title of gentlemen, and who oblige so

many of us to regard it with contempt. In a nociety like ours, which, if it does not rest upon the dignity of labor, is a house built upon sand, the privileges and enchantments of social life should belong to struck, seems to show that sufficient care is those who perform labor as much as to their more fortunate or more grasping fellow-citizens. Their social entertainments deserve as much, if not more consideration, than those of the inordinately rich. In most instances they will make up in picturesqueness of individual character for what they may lack in showings of dress and in daz-

zling jewelry.

European and American Ideas of Public Education. The Arbeiter-Union asks us to again define our position on the question of teaching German in the public schools and other matters connected therewith. We will do so.

We think a knowledge of German to be a luxury and not a necessity, and therefore do not favor its addition to the number of unnecessary branches already taught in our public schools. That it is quite as useful, and indeed more so, than many other such luxuries, we frankly admit, but that is not a valid reason for increas no the list.

The Union blames us for singling out the extravagance of the City College, and not at the same time saying anything against the waste of a million dollars annually in the rest of the department of public instruction. This is unjust to us. We did, last winter, frequently and strongly denounce the mismanagement and corruption of the Board of Education, and it was in great measure owing to our efforts that a new Board was appointed. We have refrained as yet from crit cising the behavior of this new body, hecause we desire to give them a fair chance; out if they prove to be no better than their predecessors, they will not escape our criti-

What the Union goes on to state of the miserable quality of the education furnished n our public schools, we must confess, surprises us. It says that out of the highest asses in the grammar schools not more faults of orthography, grammar, and style, or which would give to a person who has never seen a horse railroad a correct idea of one. A like inability, it says further, would be found to do sums in the Rule of Three. If this is really the case, there is more reason for a thorough overhauling of our system of pullic education than we supposed.

Again, the Union wants not only the

study of the German language, but the whole German method of instruction introduced into the schools. The wisdom of this latter measure we are not qualified to discuss. We can only say that we want the best system, and if the German is the best, we are in favor of having it, by all means. There still remains in dispute the general question of the extent of the duty of the State toward its citizens in the matter of education. Our position is, that public schools are, like prisons, and the police, and courts and the rest of the machinery of government, only defensible on the ground of necessity. We do not undertake to feed and clothe at the public expense children whose parents will do that duty for them, but only those who have no parents, or have been abandoned to misery and crime. Just so, in our opinion, should we provide public schools for children who cannot obtain schooling elsewhere, and for no others. The Union apparently takes the ground, as it must do to be consistent, that all children, without excention, have a right to an education at the public expense, and that the State is responible to them for it. But a further discussion of this point involves an inquiry into the merits of two conflicting theories of government, which it would take a volume to set forth. We can only repeat that the Ameri-

whole argument of our German friends rosts apon the European idea. Accidents by Lightning.

can principle is to restrict governments to the

narrowest possible limits, the European to

extend them to the widest, and that the

Since the advent of warm weather this year, there has been an unusual number of accidents by lightning. Many of these have been noticed in the city papers, and many others only in the provincial journals. They have served to attract attention, in conse quence of their number, and the extraordi nary character of some of them, to the electrical phenomena of thunder storms; and they have illustrated, quite remarkably, the guerance of many persons upon this sub-

Some singular accidents have occurred But a short time ago a locomotive upon one of the New Jersey railroads was struck by lightning. The metal probably attracted the electric fluid. Near Orange, in the same State, a house upon which there was a con luctor was struck during a heavy shower. The lightning entered by the window, and killed a person who was near it. Very recently, a man who was swimming in the creek near Hunter's Point was struck and instantly killed. About two weeks ago, a house in Moriches, L. I., was struck by lightning in the middle of the night; the wife of the farmer who owned it was killed, while he, who was sleeping beside her, remained

unharmed. It is important for people to understand hat there is danger in exposing themselves to thunder storms ; for a large proportion of accidents arise from unnecessary and careless | for poor accommodations and board out of town, exposure. Almost all metallic substances are good conductors of electricity, and consequontly it is dangerous to carry such articles as a hoe, a spade, or a pitchfork, when out in a thunder shower. A few days ago a laborer cimens of American womanhood and in Greenwood Cemetery was struck by light "horse-jockey Preside

regard for external neatness of dress and carrying on his shoulder. He was killed draught through the windows and doors of a house during a thunder storm. Many per-

New-mown hay seems particularly to at whiskers. George Sandhas done no greater | are often struck. It is always safer for perservice to humanity than by showing in her sons at work in such barns to leave them on novels how the manhood of the artisan and the approach of a thunder shower. A man was killed by lightning while riding on a

It is generally thought that lightning rolls worthless triflers who arrogate to themselves | are an efficient protection to buildings to which they are attached. This is probably correct, if the rods are properly made and properly put up. The accident in New Jersey, which we have mentioned, where a

not taken in this respect. The question as to whether or not lightning rods should be insulated-that is, separated from the building by a non-conducting substance, usually glass-has been much discussed lately. It seems that high authorities differ about it.

If some one of our scientific m n who has made a study of electricity would publish a short treatise on precautions against accidents by lightning, he would confer a real enefit upon the community. A treatise of the kind would have a large circulation, especially in the country, where the danger is rather greater than in cities, and better appreciated. It would undoubtedly, by the knowledge which it would furnish the community, be the means of saving many

We are sorry to say that the complaints of the New York whiskey distillers against the Hon, COLUMBUS DELANO, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, continue to be load and earnest. They affirm that he makes them pay the taxes; that his subordinate officers here are so active and so incorruptible that it is impossible to make whiskey here at all without satisfying the demands of the law; but that in Ohio Mr. DRLANO gives full swing to the distillers, and obliges them to pay on only a quarter of their whiskey or thereabouts. Thousands of gallons of this precious liquor are, as they allege, daily brought to this city from Ohio for sale without ever having paid a cent of tax. The object of it all is said to be to make Mr. DELANO United States Senator from Objo in 1873, when the term of Senator Sherman will expire. The distillers, being cariched by the connivance of turn about and procure his election to the Senate. Such is the programme according to the report of the whiskey men of New York.

Now, this seems to us a most improbable and infounded accusation. We dare say that Mr. Delano would be glad to become Senator, but as it will be two or three years before the election, than one or two could on occasion write a the present friendship of a lot of cheating distildescription of a horse railroad free from lers in Ohio cannot avail him much for an event so far off in the future. Besides, he has the reputation of an honest man, and he would not be likely to destroy so valuable a character for a con-

sideration so remote and uncertain. The best way for the New York distillers is to have the Ohio distillers watched, as well as those in Indiana, Illinois, and other Western States, so that they will be obliged to pay the taxes or step business. In this manner the patriotic distillers of this city can render a service to their country, promote the cause of virtue, and put down a set of rivals in business who are taking | The money expended for the building, pointing an unfair advantage of their neighbors.

On Monday last Gon Guant attended a festival got up by some clever land speculators at Bricksburg, N. J. A report of the proceedings was furnished by the agent of the Associated Press, and the next day the journals generally agreed in the statement that a lot of fifty acres of land at Bricksburg was presented to Gen. GRANT by his entertainers, and accepted by him.

Some doubt having been cast upon the acc be investigated by a special Commissioner. The result is the establishment of the fact that the reporter of the Associated Press was misinformed, and that Gen. GRANT did not accept the offered land, but declined it.

"Accept it?" said one gentleman whom our Commissioner interrogated; " of course not. It was all sand, and not worth a continental.'

The necessary preliminaries to commeneing work on our new Post Office have all been arranged, and the enclosing of the premises will begin to-day. In all this it is understood that our city authorities have promptly met the wishes of Messrs. MULLETT and HULBURD, who represen the Government, and accorded to them every facility asked for. We are glad of this; but should be more glad to announce that the general wish had been as promptly met of an ex change of sites, assuring the city a structure which would be an ornament to it in respect of location as well as of architecture. As evidence of the feeling of the Federal authorities, it may be stated that the Secretary of the Treasury, unse heited, has given permission to the Mayor to remove and retain the marble fountain and fixtures on the ground, aithough they were not reserved

At the last session of the Connecticut Legis lature a law was passed regulating the employ ment of children under fourteen years of age

This is the first and principal section of it : " No child under the age of courteen years shall b employed to labor in any manufacturing establish ment, or in any other business in this State, unless such child shall have attended some public or private day school where instruction is given by a teacher qualified to instruct in orthography, reading, write ng, English grammer, geography, and arithmetic, at east three months of the twelve next preceding any ad every year in which such child shall be so emin such establishment or business, contrary to the provisions of this section, shall forfeit for each ence a penalty of \$100 to the Treasurer of this

The Connecticut Board of Education have issued a circular cailing the attention of employers to the law, and have received from a large number of them a promise to comply with it.

Our stay at home citizens are rejoicing just now in delightfully cool weather. The thermo neter at 7 A. M. yesterday stood at a little below 60 degrees, and did not rise above 76 at any time during the day. Besides, that great luxury of the season, the peach, is plenty and cheap. Thousands of baskets and crates are arriving daily, of good quality, and selling as low as \$1.25 per basket. There is even a prospect that the price will full to 50 cents per basket. Other fruits and vegetables are correspondingly low, We advise our friends who are paying great prices

to hurry home and go to housekeeping again. The New York Times of vesterday, in an article on the President, magnifies the financial achievements of Secretary Bourwell, and helps the enemies of General GRANT to the epithet of "horse-jockey President" which had never been

Mr. John Stuart Mill, who has long been known as one of the most able defenders of woman's rights in England, has fully set forth his views on that subject in a small volume on The Subjection of Women. (Applicton & Co.) The book has no peculiar reference to the question of woman's suffrage. Mr. Mill goes far deeper into the matter than that. It is not against the denial to woman of any one tract lightning, and barns just filled with it right that he contends, but against the general posiclaim on her account to any special privilege, but says only that the question of woman's nature and proper sphere is one which nobody yet understands, and that it is gross injustice to restrain her librity from ignorance and prejudice. Women, he main-tains, have had, from the earliest ages, their faculties crammed and their development constrained and are now, whether they know it or not, the victims of bribery and intimidation combined. Such a condition was originally defended upon the ground of their physical inferiority to man; whether there is any further cause for it, it is impossible to deterhouse on which there was a conductor was mine entil all remnants of their original subjection have passed away, and their powers have been fairly proved. Until their capacities have had a free chim and have grown to their full strength, unfettered by masculine dominion, education, or social prejudices it is not only impossible to estimate woman's ability but it is also impossible even to compreh: ad her m ture, distorted and repressed as it now is by a han dred subtle causes. To give her a free chance for full development should be the aim of every just nind, and of every one who desires good to the hu-

> 'One thing," says Mr. Mill, "we may be certain of, that what is contrary to woman's nature to they never will be made to do by simply giving then fore in benalf of nature, for fear lost nature should unaccessory solicitude. What women by nature it is only asked that the present bounties and pro-tective deties in favor of men should be recalled. If women have a greater natural luchmation for some women's services are most wanted for, the free play ments to them to undertake. And, as the words imthey are most fit; by the apportionment of which to them, the collective faculties of the two sexes can be applied on the whole with the greatest sum of valu-

ment is so simple that it takes little space to display it. After attacking, in his trenchast style, all those equality on their own conceptions of her claracter, In most incorrect, he demands for women that they shall be absolutely freed from all artificial constraints beyond those imposed upon man. In some respects question undecided, he yet establishes for the inquirer a solid foundation-for the pres at all that can be

European travel which does not run in the ordinary CLAIR TOUSEY, are certainly different from the usual Old World, he calculates would be enough to pay was intensely disgusted with the Spanish buil for murdering old horses, and called a built rise est rascal, who cheated his creditors.

The Sibyl's Cave near Naples is called a durk cavern, the river Styx a miserable fittle pool, and the 180 muon buck-saw to saw wood." The author wi nessed an eruption of Vesuvius, but a ter all, he says, "When the fire gets aroling in the forests on the mountains of Pennsylvania or West Victima, covering as it sometimes does thousands of acres, it makes a grander show than does Vesuvius with its lavs." The author's genuine Yankee admiration for his own land is indeed one of the most entertaining flatures of the book, and the comparis as which he makes are very apt to redound to his country's credit. "Other persons." he observes, "have so one; written about Lake Geacya that I small not say much about it. Its water is not so clear as that of some of our own lakes." Of the country seat of one of the Rothschilds near Geneva, be tells us that there is a fine house, good outlook, pretty flower-beds, but the place as a whole doesn's compare with that of Morris Ketchum at Westport, Conn." "I spent a few hours at the great Exposition," says the travel-ler, "and great it is; great in extent, in variety of articles, in beauty of arrangement, and in the immensity of its whole; a complete World's Congress of artistle and mechanical Ningaras."

peans have the advantage of his countrymen, our author acknowledges it fairly, and this is particuarly the case where he speaks of the greater attention which is paid in Europe to guarding against ac eidents. There are many other points in which Mr. Tonsey shows unusual shrewdness and sense, and many of the aristocratic tourists who will perhaps look with contempt upon the spirit of his book would be much improved if their own works would show the same directness and absence of humbing.

In a volume entitled Christ and the Gallones MARVIN H. BOVEE has collected all the argumentwhich have hitherto been brought forward to favo the abolition of capital purishment. Among the libility of human judgment, the irremediable nature lexity of discipline which often results from the unwillingness of judge or jury to execute the extreme law, and the debasing influence which executions exercise upon the public aind. Mr. Bovee has incor-porated in his book numbers of letters from distinguished men, whose observations have qualified them to speak on the question, all maintaining more or less warmly that the public welfare would be benefited by the abolition of the death penalty.

At the same time there comes a translation of VICTOR HUGO'S two stories, Claude Queux and The Last Days of a Condemned Man (Carleton), both de signed to exercise the public mind upon the quo tion of capital punishment. In these tales the antidramatic coloring the experiences of two men who suffered the extreme penalty of the law. Thus h hopes to show the horrible nature of the punishment, and to enter his protest against its co

Mr. EDWARD A. POLLARD'S Life of Jefferson Davishas now been published in full. It makes a bandsome octavo volume, and the interest and value of its contents are quite as great as we had been ieto anticipate. The work will hold an important place in every collection of books relating to the history of the rubellion.

To the Editor of The Sun. Sin: Being a constant reader and an admirer of "The Sun, which shines for all, price two cents," noticed that of eight papers which were being perused by gentlemen in the car this mornin, five were copies of The Sun—unmistakable evid nee of YORK, Aug. 5.

LIFE IN THE METROPOLIS.

The magnificent eagle presented to the Demo-

erat, some two or three weeks ago, by a Cubar

DASHES HERE AND THERE BY THE SUN'S REPORTERS. Death of Brick Pomeroy's Easte.

blonds, has gone dead. He was kept a couple of days about the Democrat office until the efficial staff was accustomed to his sportive gambols, when he was carried to the house of Mr. Armstrong, and vent into private life. It was not found desirable to give him the freedom of the house and, after due deberation, Mr. A:metrong tashioned him a perch out of a second-hand broomstick and located him in the back yard. He created a sensation among the small bors in the neighborhood, and an admission for of one porme—no hair price—brought a very good. I verue, though it was not equal to the support of the birl. His appears was remarked, healthy, and the direction of good send to pe this chief occupation. The was as veradions as a garbare cart, and could

Justice Ledwith Attempts to Pontsh a Prisover for Uniceessary Use of the Pistol-The Lawyers Propose to Let the Pistol Loose upon the Community-Argume.t

before Judge McCunn this Morning. Yesterday morning Mr. J. D. McClellan, the plaintff in the McClellan-Dowling case, appeared Both were arrested and marched off to the Jederson Norket Police Court before Justice Ledwitz. On the map persone before the Justice, Brady declined to make a clarge against his assailant. Justice Ledwitz, who had been unch annoyed by the requercy of pixto shooting on the slightest provocation of late, resolved that the assailant in this case. on or late, resolved that the assaliant in this case, and not assage by any compromise. Therefore, hen Brady declined to prefer a charge, his Honor receive the polecular to swear against both Brady and Higgins, charging that they had been guilty afforderly conduct. On this charge, Justice L drift required both prisoners to that but in \$1,000 ach. Brady failing and Higgins succeeding in this aspect, the former was sent to banckwest's list not strong morning suggests from his wound that morning suggests from his wound. is to be heard to-day at noon by Judge

The Gentlemen's Saus' Club's Picale.

The Gentlemen's Sons' Chib of the Fifteenth Ward yesterday betook themselves, together with reporter, having an inquiring mand, buttenhaled one Ciub was so named.

gentlemen, tast's all. Wot we want is, that all the as wish to join as must be gent-emen, Why, teen, dld you not call yourselves the

That," said be, "is something whereby a tail You k on we men accal o as g athener, re in Hawkins's Zou, v.s' Retraient, you and one cay says Hawkins to us, says b., Hers ain't worth anything. Ten or my New Our name."
To do the Club justice, the arrangements were all excedent, the Secretary, her turner, taking good care that here was no confusion or disturbance at any time or in any place.

The Seventh's Great Kivals on Randail's

Island.
The efficers of the Seventh Regiment, by invitation of the Commissioners of Charities and Cor-rection, visited the public institutions on Randan's and Blue well's Islands yesterday. About a month Island Guard a set of drums, fifes, and swords, and hence the navitation for the trip of yesterday. At 11 o'clock the officers and Commissioners B.J. and for non embarsed in the star or Mannahamore, and were soon at Kandal's Island, waere alongside the whole for for their pr sent. Col. Chirk replied as A fer the review, the visitors visited all intuitions, and wound up in Superintendent house, where a sumptious contation was

It was understood yesterday that Judge Pierrent, the United States District Attorney, would call at his office in Chambers street with an order not appear, and his absence is acc unted for by the fact that Gen. Grant was his guest at his country sent at Garrison's. The Syanish authorities, Fow-ever, are not suffering any inconvenience by the de-tention of the vise sie, as workinea are still prepar-ing them for sen. The counsel for the Spanish Gov-cument have taken in a pocceion is, be ore any of the United States commission is or Courts; but it

The Lawyers "Gaing for" that Little \$20,000.

Mr. Guernsey, the counsel employed by Wm.
H. Betley on behalf of the Feman bondhoiders, cems to be the first to get his eyes open to the fact that no provision has yet been made whereby the that no provision has jet been made whereby the numerous counsel conducting this case can be storied their counsel fees. Yesterday, he drewth order to show cause why no sloud not be paid for his services out of the funds in Receiver Barr's possession, and asked Justice McCunar to affix his significant. His Honor begind to be excused, as he thought a little too much make was maintested in asking to be paid for work in advance. His Honor said he would look into the native and see first how much counsel fee should be allowed.

Operatic Sensation in Jersey City. on the bills created an eveitement. Miss Fauny For by a stage-struck admirer, who began an incoherent

The Jersey City Schuetzen Koenig. Corps, held yesterday at Cooper's Hall, Jersey City Edward Brehm, who, on the occasion of the recent Sennetzenfest at Mount Pleasant Park, was crowned the Scauetzen King and presented with a gold media and the first prize, received another gold medal for having struck the greatest number of centres.

Those Counterfeit \$10s. terday and taken before U. S. Commissioner Jones

on the charge of passing a counterfeit \$10 green back. Mr. Phelan's good charact r, and the fact that ie had innocently received the note in the course of business, saved lim. The Sun Supplanting the Herald.

Sin: Wedded to the old habit of relying upon the Hera d as the most readable and relial paper of the day, and ignoring THE SUN as the laborprised during the last few months with the ability, nerzy, and varied resources which the conducting of THE SUN exhibits, that I feel a debt of gratuade to the one who first insisted on my taking it, and to the genius who presides over its rays. I miss none of the news, lose but little time in digesting its condensations, and my pocket is sensible of its cheapness. Thank you, Mr. Editor, for

nany, trany friends, and Your obliged servant, NEW YORK, Aug. 5, 1869,

THE RARVARD CREW IN ENGLAND. Their Reception English Bonts and Bonts and Condition of the Harvards.

Correspondence of the Boston Transcript.

At the boat houses the crew were met by unbrey Paul, and Mr. Gonlaton, the President of condon Rowing Club, who welcomed them the club, and have shown them every cos-like norm and kindness. Whatever tring they hear of the party express a desire for, however tri-, is an mediately procured and placed at his dis-

ENGLISH UNIVERSITY MEN.

In marked contrast to this is the conduct of Oxford and Cambridge men; not only have the mot the Horvards personally, but they have not sent and representative to great them on their viain E. grame, a short note from Mr. Times the only communication they have received min

CONDITION OF THE BOATS. construction of the Boars, in the rest of the rest, and the workman of L. R. C. has put on at of french poles, and now that it is done significantly beautiful. No one could look at her a moment without expressing the admiration, bearings are perfect, and everything about his most. The English gentleads who have seen were seen, and M. Searle, whose name is the very seen, and M. Searle, whose name is the can be lint, and tos coming from a gentleman wrose offset mecoming to Pr ney was to sall the drew a boat, is no sight complianent.

The Earlish boats differ from cars to some

the culogs of te justice of the building "She's as "arn-ungs a picter, and a credit to the man what built er."

DESCRIPTION OF THE COURSE.

Whatever our notions were as to the usclessness of a conswin before arriving in Pathey, one pull over the coerse dispelled them, and convinced all that a conswain was an absolute necessity; for even could the reer be ceared of boats on the rice day, it would be impossible to practice betorchand, the river being so full of steamers and bagges at this place, and he would be a remarkable bow our who could learn the coarse and keep it so as not to be soything, even if he rowed it every day for months. On the day of the rice, however, all traffic is to be superinded for two hours, and the track kept clear, and everything is to be done to insure har play. The tile runs even stronger than was expected, and is of immense assistance, and readly explains the quick time made by ere we over time course.

THE CONTESTANTS. THE CONIESTANTS.

Of course, little judgment can be formed as to success in the race. The Oxford men are hard at work about fitteen moies further up the river, and though they tell up that such a one is nothing more than a "at loy" in Pickwick, and another can't pull his wright, each believes as much as he pica-es, and grinds away at his work as hard as ever. The men grinds away at his work as hard as ever. The men those who

Correspondence of the Loston Journal.

The erew was the object of muon curious attention on the any down the line, and especially at the Liverpool station. There a crewd gathered, and was evidently amized at the lightness and elegance of the boats. "Most extraordinary," said one. "Could be it of with one and," cried another. "They can' row in those thines, yo' kno!?" "No style to them," and another. The boats were quite as much

CONDITION OF THE CREW.

John T. Alexander, the Cattle King.

From the Gennessee (III) Republic.
We frequently see accounts in the papers

estate apsentations in the East and elsewhere. Scarce a paner that does not pent somebody or some wonderful foat in some direction.

We do not recollect to have seen any notice in the papers of one of the greatest men the country has produced. We mean John T. Alexan the, of Morgan county, Eli, who commenced business for blanch with it the capital or other advantages above the average of men. He is a plate, homespun larmer; tall, good lookant, free and class in minners, without the least particle of style in words or acts.

It is rather interesting to watch the movements of such a man at Springheld or Chicago, among the popinglys and self-constituted leaders of society who are greatly exacted in their own conceit. Mr. Alexander has been farming in Phinois a good many years, and has been very successful. His farm low comprises about 30,000 acres, mostly under improvement. This is about one tewnship and a half—about nine miles square—and all good land, He has now about 6,000 acres of growing corn, and nom 1,000 to 2,000 acres of grass ready for the mower.

about 0,000 acres of growing corn, and from 1,500 to 2,000 acres of grass ready for the mower.

He is now feeding about 10,000 head of cattle, and buys and ships bast from Chicago from 1,000 to 2,000 head of cattle every week. He has risase to take great prominence by his own talent, energy, and integrity. His business cach and every year amounts to militons of dollars, and is entirely lentimate, adding to his own wealth and the common welfare of the State. mate, hadding to his welfare of the State.

We may at some other time give in more detail a Listory of Mr. Alexander and his operations—not that he needs any such holice, but as an example to the young to go and do akewise instead of going into the stores and offices, to avoid soiting their fighted to the stores and offices, to avoid soiting their figures.

street, principle of coronastances more than nything clee, are much to say of magnificaturers, where, processoral materials of triming and farmers. We think it profitable tension, as an offset to about ten thousand points and another characters was occupy the columns in said owner characters was occupy the columns in new papers, one such man as John T. Alexander.

The San Francisco Call gives this plain recital the working in one case, of the vigorous absorbing system of the Mermon Churco, as managed by oung: A young was usuaded Kichard W. Cooke, a street of lows, was examed before the Commission-of Lunacy, on the carge of insanity. During the investigation the mother of the majoritunate main the investigation the mother of the infortunate man stated that she was a sleece of Dr. Warren, author of "Ten Thousand a Year," and had followed her hus-band to lilipois, thence to Lowa, and finally to Utah, as the wanderings of the Mormons to whom he had allied himself, necessitated. In Utah they accumulated considerable property, which, as is generally the case in Mormondon, was given to Brigham Young for safe keeping. Even the deels to every niece of real estate owned by Cooke were in some

and nothing in the world.

This intelligence afflicted the poor woman sadly, but its influence upon her son was still more sad. He became greatly excited, and it was with the greatest exertion he could be prevented from seeking out those who had been instrumental in despoiling him of his tirthright, taking the law into his own hands, and wreating upon them the vengeance of an outraged and tottering reason. So terrible did the anguish of the young man become, and so fearful that he would be guilty of some tragic act did the mother become, that she cathered together such that a change of scenery and chimate would re-store him to his normal condition. She arrive there three weeks ago, but the change she tond hoped for did not take place. Her son's flerce an excited manner gave way, but not to reason. He has been seat to the btockton lanetic anylum.

SUNBEAMS.

-Mrs. Grant once wrote poetry for Western grands, under the signature of " Anastasia."

-The Californians talk of making Alaska . egular summer watering place. -Senator Conkling has been invited to deliver he oration at the International Fair to be held at

-The Canadian salmon fisheries have never been known to be so productive as they have proved

-The appointment of Mr. George Wm. Curtis as President of Michigan University is advocated by undurinial journals in that State.

-The number of unpaid letters deposited in the Chicago Fo t Office "ebbs and flows with the temperature," in crossing in cool weather.

-A submarine telegraph is about to be laid between Pana a and Callao, The etterprise is actively encouraged by the Peruvian Government,

—A correspondent of Zon's Herald thinks that

Bishop Simpton, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is wearing out by overwork. -Only one man in Florida returned an income

for 1865 of over \$10,000, and but seven had over \$5.000. The total number taxed is test than 200.

-At Lyndon, Vt., a few days since, a tame

dove flew into the Congregational church during prayer time, and perched upon the parson's head -The Connecticut Valley tobacco crop has got bryond the little worms and looks finely now prospects are good if the grasshoppers only let it

-The Cincinnati Commercial thinks that Gen. of Ohio, will be an "clery-bie" one after next

-The young Prince Imperial of France is in amateur stoker. He has an entine and rall way rais in miniature, and amuses his august papa by

-A'l persons in the world of the name of Ly-man are invited to a grand family piente at Mount Tom, Mass., on Tuesday, t. e 19th instint, and to

bring any family records they have with them.

-Miss Ida Lewis is said to be negotiating for a lease of the Boston Collection as a storehouse for the immense amount of merchandise which her -The tunnel of the Marietta (Ohio) Railroad

is cut under a well of excellent water. The well is as good as ever, and not a drop leaks through, although erowded trains pass directly under it. turer the other day for speaking of "the sounding Any lubber, he remarked, ought to know

that the lead is the thing we take soundings with. -Mrs. Ann S. Stephens has undertaken to aiming to be as indicative of our heroes and epochs as are Mrs. Mühibach's of European men and times. -A man living at Roanoke, Ind., near the Wabash railroad track, fluding his house surrounded by water in the recent freshet, and dishking moist a neighborhood, put up a sign inscribed, " For

-There is no chance for the success of the cheme for the annexation of the western part of Florida to Alabama. The people of the former State, it is said, will vote the question down by a large -The Roard of Visitors to the West Point

Military Academy state that the institution does not meet the requirements of the present day, and re--The Falmer (Mass.) Journal says that for lack of male help the farmers' wives and daughters in that section are turned out in numbers to make

every city! -A man and his wife, named Conyngham, living near Floyd, Iowa, were instantly killed by fight-ning while in bed sleeping. Their corpses were per-

-A few days since a party of ladies at Stratrolleging amid the waters, a boat load of men came sailing by, and one of the nainds, becoming fright-ened, made for the shore, throwing her skirt up

ctly black from the effects of the stroke. The

ver her head, like unto the pursued ostrich. -The manual labor system at Cornell Uniby cabinet making, another by printing, another by photography, walle others work on the farm. One

young man who sweeps the rooms and makes fires has taken the first prize in science and German. -Father Hyacinthe, the famous pulpit orator of Paris, lately declared at a meeting of the Peace Society in Paris, that "there are three religious in the world-the Jewish, the Catholic, and the Protostant-all equal in the sight of God." A singular

sterance for a Roman Catholic priest. ingular principle. The first letters of the names of the three gentlemen who originally owned the town ite were joined together, each furnishing a syllable, o that what appears to be a pretty Indian name is only an abbrevation of the names of Law, Macall,

-President McCosh, of Princeton College, said at the meeting of the Philological Association, that e was "prepared, from a pretty extensive acquaintance with the universities of Great Britain, and with average attainments of college graduates here and

-Careful estimates have been made of the debts of the counties, cities, and towns of Ith cis for subscriptions to railroads. It is believed that \$40,000,000 are already owed on this account, which will become debts if the roads to which the amounts were given shall be built.

-Dr. Beecher, in describing the Wilson strawberry, says: "It shoots forth from every separate atom of its composition so sharp an acid, that one would think that the juice had been made of needles dissoived in nitric acid!" The Doctor delicately designates the stomach as " the point where the vest ops." We think it was Fanny Fern who spoke of pain under her apron.

-A French paper relates an instance of suspended animation. A man living at Bouhey had, from over indulgence in drink, fallen into a state of lethargy so complete that Le was believed to be dead. The man was laid out, and friends came to pay their farewell visit. One woman, however, re-marking that one of the arms was hanging down, took it up to replace it on the bed, when at the ouch the apparent corpse saddenly opened its eyes and looked around the room. A doctor was at once summoned, and the man recovered.

-A mechanic in Memphis has produced a plan for a low pressure steamboat, which be claims will have double the speed of any one now in use, while it will cost in the more than boats on the old pian. It can also be run at half the expense for labor and uel. It is divided into compartments, water and air tight, and cannot be snagged so as to sink. Fire in the hold can be conflued to a single compartment and will be readily extinguished by steam, for which suitable apparatus is provided.

—The following story is going the rounds or

the religious press: A little child, being very weakly in body, was ordered a fresh egg every morning. On one occasion, the supply of country eggs being ex-hausted, his mother said to him at the breakfast table, "There is no egg for Georgir this morning." The little child paused, and looking up said, "Lord ! Georgie; negg, negg. Amen." The mother in asegg to-day, no matter where it comes from." No fore was thought of the matter until the mother. in the course of the day, called at the butcher's te ourchase some meat. The butcher said to ber, Ma'am, would you be offended if I were to sene up a lovely fresh egg for the baby? It is just laid, and I thought, as he was delicate, he might like it."
The point made by these papers is that the butches n question had never done this before, nor has he since; therefore, the Lord must have put it into kin heart to think of this child, in order that the prayes of the infant might be answered.

TO AN ITALIAN ORGAN-GRINDER. Eternal Rome; who sat on seven bills, Big with vast conquest and ambition's lust. Sent forth legions, thick as Egypt's ills, To grind opposing nations to the dust.

And Rome still stands, immortal and sublime, Nor is there a city where ye may not find Her legions now, as in the ancient time; They still go forth, their mission still to grinds !